THE ELIZABETH-CITY STAR
AND
North Carolina Eastern Intelligencer.

Vol. V Elizabeth-City, N. C. Saturday, March 18, 1826. No. 14.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
Benjamin Albertson,

At Three Dollars *per annum, or* Two Dollars *for six months, payable in advance.*

☞ *No paper discontinued till directions to that effect are given, and arrearages paid, but at the option of the Editor.*

☞ *Advertisements of no more length than breadth, neatly inserted three times for a dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance; longer ones in the same proportion.*

☞ *Advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly, unless otherwise marked by the writers. No advertisement will be inserted for less than one dollar.*

☞ *Persons at a distance must accompany their advertisements with the money, or they will not be inserted.*

☞ *Letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid, or they will not be lifted.*

CASES

Decided in the Supreme Court of North-Carolina, at December Term, 1825.

Lewis Leroy *v.* Marshall Dickenson, from Beaufort—in Equity. Decree for Complainant with cost to be paid by Defendant.

A Judgment was confessed by Joel Dickenson to Defendant for a large sum, and kept on foot to cover the property of Joel from creditors—The complainant had also obtained a judgment *bona fide*, against Joel D. Held that the Judgment by confession should be postponed to the judgment of Complainant, and injunction awarded accordingly.

Arrenton *v.* Jordan, from Pasquotank. Judgment of the Superior Court reversed, and that of the County Court affirmed.

A sheriff may, but he is not *bound to*, insist upon 2 securities in a bail bond.—If a bond be taken with one only, and that one *is insufficient*, the plaintiff may except. The bond, however, with one security is good, either on *scire facias*, or an action of debt.

An assignment of the bail bound is not required when the suit is in the County Court; the 17th section of the Court law (1777) being confined to the Superior Courts.

It is not necessary in a sci. fa. against bail, to state the issuing and return of a ca. sa. against the principal: though the want of such ca. sa. would be a defence for the bail.

Goodman *v.* Armistead, from Chowan. Judgment of the Court below affirmed.

The omission of the year of our Lord in the *teste* of a subpœna, the year of independence being mentioned, is immaterial. The latter date is sufficiently certain, without the former.

The Governor *v.* Henrahan & others, from Beaufort. Judgment affirmed.

An action upon a sheriff's bond: plea—the statute barring actions on such bonds after six years—replication, a promise within three years. Held the replication is a departure from the declaration—for the promise, though it may make the party liable to an action founded upon it, does not restore the right of action *on the bond*; for *to that* the lapse of time, is by the statute, a positive bar.

Den on dem. of Tatem and Baxter *v.* Paine and Sawyer, from Pasquotank.—Judgment affirmed.

"*What* are the termini or boundaries of a Grant or Deed is matter of law—*Where* these boundaries or termini are is matter of fact. It is the province of the Court to declare the first, that of the Jury to ascertain the second."—Where natural objects are called for & course and distance given, the former are the termini, and the latter are mere pointers or guides to the former.—Hence, when the natural object called for is unique, or has properties peculiar to itself, course and distance can have no effect—But, where there are several natural objects answering the description, course and distance may be adverted to to ascertain which is the object designed—In which case they do not control a natural boundary, but merely serve to explain the latent ambiguity.

Wilson *v.* Myers, from Beaufort—Judgment affirmed.

A Petition was filed for an injury to lands by a mill pond, against several defendants—a trial was had and verdict taken for the plaintiff and judgment against all the defendants. One of the defendants was then dead, and a writ of error was brought for this error in fact. On the return of the writ a motion was made in the Court below to amend, by entering a nolle prosequi as to the defendant who was dead, as of the term at which the trial was had. The motion was allowed on payment of costs, and the writ of error dismissed. On appeal to this Court—held, that the Court below were right in allowing the amendment, for it would have been at the trial *a matter of course*. The injury for which the action is brought is still a *tort*, though the act of Assembly has given a different remedy from that existing at common law.

Hackstall & wife *v.* Powel, from Bertie. Decree in the Court below reversed, and cause remanded for further proceedings.

The act giving power to Courts of Equity to order sales of real estate for the purpose of partition, directs the proceeds to which infants are entitled to be secured to such infant or his *real* representatives. Hence, such share of the proceeds is to be considered as real estate, and (if the infants die before arriving at age) the heir at law will succeed to it, and not the personal representative. But if the infants arrive at full age and then die, whether the heir at law will be entitled, *quere?*

Truett *v.* Chaplain, from Tyrrell.—Judgment reversed, and new trial awarded.

Brady *v.* Wilson, from Moore. Judgment affirmed.

To charge a man with burning an outhouse not parcel of the dwelling house, is not actionable.

Spiers *v.* Robard's Adm'r, from Hertford. Judgment affirmed.

Same point as in Brocket *v.* Fosque.

Jarvis and others *v.* Wiatt and others, from Perquimons.

Devise to A. for life, and after his death to the heirs of his body, lawfully begotten, to be equally divided among them and their heirs forever. The words heirs of the body are words of description and not of limitation.

Devereux *v.* Cape Fear Bank, from Wake.

This was an injunction bill, and the answer having come in, and being very long, there was not time to hear the bill and answer in the Court below. By consent the case was transmitted to this Court. Held, that the Court has jurisdiction of the cause.

Stedman *v.* Riddick, from Gates.—Judgment affirmed.

A right to a slave adversely held by another, cannot be assigned so as to pass the legal title to the assignee. It is a mere chose in action, and is, at law, incapable of assignment.

Dozier *v.* Simmons' Ex'rs. from Currituck. Judgment of Court below affirmed.

State *v.* Antonio, from Craven. Judgment affirmed.

An alien is not entitled to a *jure de medietate.*

NORFOLK, March 11.

Latest from England.

The ship Richmond, Capt. Crabtree, arrived in Hampton Roads on Thursday night from London, whence she sailed the 20th Jan. and left the Downs on the 24th. Capt. C. brought only two papers, of the dates of the 17th of January; which confirm the report via Philadelphia, of the abdication of the Grand Duke Constantine, in favor of his brother Nicholas, who has been crowned Emperor of all the Russias, under the title of Nicholas the First. The official documents announcing these events, we learn from Capt. Crabtree, were received in London previous to the sailing of the Richmond, though they are not contained in the papers which he brought with him. Some mutinous symptoms were manifested on the occasion by two regiments of the guards, which, however, were soon quelled; and perfect order and tranquility prevailed.

Capt. Crabtree, states that the navigation of the Thames had been obstructed by *ice* for ten days before he sailed.

The panic in the money market had subsided. Many of the banking houses, which had suspended their operation, had either resumed them, or appointed a day when they would do so.

There had been no advance in the article of Cotton, but rather a depression.

We select from the paper of the 15th which Mr. Lyford has loaned us, the details of the condition of the stock and money market, and a few items of other intelligence, being the only articles that we find worth transcribing.

The Richmond is a first rate ship, of the burthen of 450 tons, built in New-York just 12 months ago, of the best materials, and is intended as a regular packet between Richmond and London, a business for which she is particularly adapted, having elegant accommodations, and in nothing inferior to the best of the N. York packet ships.

LONDON, Jan. 13.

We have received French Journals to the 9th. They contain nothing new from Russia; but give long extracts respecting the operations of Ibrahim Pacha. The Egyptian leader has an alarming force in the Morea, with which he is proceeding against Missolonghi. These accounts represent the Greek fleet as unable to cope with those of the Turks, whose new courage has been screwed up it appears by the Pacha placing a man on board each ship, who has orders to strike off the head of the Captain if he fails in his duty.

A series of official documents from St. Petersburg, published in the Berlin Gazette, now attest, beyond all question, the resignation of the throne of the Czar by the Grand Duke Constantine, and the accession of his brother under the title of Nicholas I.

We are sorry to announce the failure of one of the most eminent houses in the wholesale grocery trade. Their purchasers of sugar annually were estimated at about a million and a half, a tenth part of the whole West India imports. One of the firm retired four years ago with a very large fortune.

Distresses of the Silk Trade.—Thursday afternoon, a Meeting of Journeymen Weavers took placed at the Sunday School house at the Friar's mount Bethnal-green. Two or three persons addressed the Meeting, describing the extreme of the distress of the trade, and the prospect of starvation to the journeymen. The Memorial was then read. It gave an appalling description of the dreadful state of distress and the increase of pauperism amongst weavers, arising (as it is said) from the removal of the laws prohibiting the importation of foreign silks into this country.

Last night's Gazette contains a dispatch received at the East India House from the Governor General in Council at Fort William in Bengal, including two dispatches from Brigadier Gen. M'Bean, one dated 23d April, announcing the occupation of the Island of Ramree, and the other, the 5th of May, that of Sandowey, on the Main.

Abdication of Grand Duke Constantine in favor of Nicholas.—The official documents relating to the abdication of the Grand Duke Constantine have reached the country. Constantine was married to a Princess of Saxe Cobourg, in 1796, when he was not quite seventeen, did not live happily with her, and was divorced in April, 1820. In May, 1820, he married his present Princess; and it seems that an Act relative to the succession to the throne was then passed by the Emperor Alexander, which has never been made public. In Jan. 1822, this matter was again agitated. On the 14th of that month Constantine addressed a letter to his brother, whom he supplicates to transfer the right of empire to the successor next to him (Constantine) in order of birth, expressly declaring that his wish is to remain 'in the circle of private life.' On the 3d Feb. 1822, Alexander answered this application by a letter agreeing to Constantine's request. This step was professedly taken with the approbation of the Empress Mother, whose sanction Constantine thought it necessary to obtain. On the 16th Aug. 1823, the Emperor Alexander signed a Manifesto, stating the wishes of Constantine, and appointing Nicholas to the throne of the Russian Empire, as well as to the inseparable thrones of the Kingdom of Poland, and of the Grand Duchy of Finland. Constantine expressly says in his last letter (that of the 26th November, 1825, O. S.) 'my wishes are not directed to any new dignity or title, I wish solely to retain that of Cesarowitz, with which I was honored by my late father.' The Emperor Alexander, in order to secure the publicity of the act of renunciation (in case of need,) directed that copies of it should be kept in the great Cathedral at Moscow, in the Repositories of the Holy Synod, of the Senate, and of the Directing Senate; all under seal, and all to be kept secret, except on the event of a demise of the Crown. That event has now occurred, and of course the documents are brought to light.

Dimensions of the Capitol of the United States, and its grounds.

The ground within the Iron Railing, 20 acres and 8-1. Length of Foot Walk, outside of Railing, 3-4 a mile and 185 feet.

The building is as follows:

Length in front	350 feet
Depth of Wings	120 do.
East Projection and Steps	65 do.
West do. do.	83 do.
Covering 1 1-2 acres, and 1826 feet.	
Height of Wings to top of Balustrade	70 feet.
Height to top of Centre Dome	140 do.
Representatives' room, greatest length	95 do.
Representatives' room greatest height	60 do.
Senate Chamber, greatest length	74 do.
Senate Chamber, greatest height	42 do.
Great Central Rotunda, 95 feet in diameter, and 96 feet high.	
Library, 92 by 34, and 36 feet high.	

The Murder of Col. Sharp.—The Frankfort, Ken. Commentator, copies an article which appeared some time since, and which stated "it was rumored that Sharp had seduced the wife of his supposed murderer," and appends nearly a column of remarks, denying the truth of the rumour and giving a history of the case as rumored in Kentucky, from which we copy the following paragraph:

"It is stated that a single woman, in the lower part of Kentucky, where Col. Sharp formerly resided, had the misfortune some years ago, to become the victim of seduction, and the mother of an infant, which did not long survive; and it is said that she accused Col Sharp of having been her seducer. This woman, the man who stands charged with the murder, [Beauchamp,] afterwards married. This accusation of seduction, Col. Sharp, it is presumed, never admitted to be true. On the contrary "he declared (as the Argus says) that the whole story, so far as related to him, was wholly groundless; that he could make it appear so; and that he had not the least apprehension of any such attack"—as might be founded upon it. Rumour further says, that it had come to the ears of Beauchamp, that Col. Sharp had made some sort of preparation, to make it appear, that the whole story was groundless as regards him, and thus fix upon the woman whom the former had become attached to, and married, a charge of falsehood and most pernicious slander. It has been further reported, that Beauchamp had stated, to the counsel whom he consulted, that Col. Sharp refused to convey a tract of land, and some other property which he had promised to give him, or to his wife, and that being informed by the counsel, that neither the conveyance nor damages for the failure to convey, would be coerced by any judicial tribunal, he then said that he would kill Sharp. These circumstances, taken together, it is surmised, by those who account for them, excited the bad passions which prompted him to do the deed wherewith he is charged."

On Saturday morning, says the New-York Mercantile Advertiser, "a cask was delivered to Mr. Woodward, seedman, from a Baltimore coaster, as a shipment of seeds from that place. But on opening the cask he was not a little surprised to find it contained the body of a *negro woman*, apparently about 45 years of age, which had been preserved in spirits. On inquiry, it was found that this shipment was addressed to a *surgeon* instead of a seedsman."

THE REFORMER.

The design of this work is to expose the clerical schemes and pompous undertakings of the present day, under pretence of promoting religion and to show that they are irreconcilable with the spirit and principles of the Gospel. The great *Missionary* operations which commenced some years since, and the numerous Theological Seminaries which have been erected, and are still erecting in every part of our country, have been only an injury to true religion, and have tended to exalt an order of men to a height not warranted by the New Testament. Their numbers and influence are rapidly extending throughout all parts of the community, and threaten the destruction of our civil and religious liberties. By means, either direct or indirect, they are steadily advancing their cause, and their ascendency over the minds of the people: and at no distant period, should their influence continue to increase, scarcely an individual will be found willing to incur the hazard of opposing any of their schemes. The pernicious effects of clerical domination in this country, may be inferred from the history of other countries, & ought early to be guarded against. There are already few who have sufficient firmness to present these men before the public in their true colors—& hence the prospect of their success, and our danger is greatly increased.

From these considerations, and to expose the corrupt, pompous, and fashionable religion inculcated and supported by this pensioned order of men, the *Reformer* was commenced. The extended circulation of the work among the reflecting and better part of the community, has convinced the Editor that his views on these subjects are not peculiar; and, that the publication may be more generally known, and consequently be more useful, he has been induced to present some notice of it in a more public way than was at first done. Being neither under the jurisdiction nor influence of any particular sect, the *Reformer* will not be made an instrument for advancing the views or interests of any, but will rebuke evils whenever met with, and pursue the line of truth marked out by the precepts of Divine Revelation, regardless of the frowns or the censures of those, who, from interest, prejudice, or caprice, may become its opposers.

Terms, &c.—The Reformer is published in periodical numbers of sixteen octavo pages, the first of each month, at *One Dollar* a year, payable in advance. The sixth year is now completed, and the seventh commenced January 1826. Some copies may yet be had from the beginning of the work, but persons are at liberty to commence at any period, and withdraw their subscriptions whenever notice is given and arrearages are paid. Orders from any part of the Union, *post paid*, enclosing the amount of subscription, and directed to T. R. GATES, 290 North Third Street, Philadelphia, will be attended to without delay.

Those who procure ten subscribers and become responsible for the amount of their subscriptions, shall be entitled to a copy gratis.

Theophilus R Gates.

Philadelphia, Jan. 10, 1826.

☞ Editors of papers, who will give this advertisement a few insertions, and forward a paper containing it to the *Reformer*, Philadelphia, shall receive the thanks of the Editor, and the numbers for one year.

T. R. G.

JOB-PRINTING
OF all kinds neatly executed at this *OFFICE.*

DISMAL SWAMP CANAL.

In the discussion in the House of Representatives on Friday, on the Dismal Swamp Canal Bill, we referred to an interesting extract read by Mr. NEWTON, of Virginia, from an unpublished report of the Board of Engineers, on the relative importance of the contemplated canals. By the politeness of that gentleman we are enabled, this day, to lay that extract before our readers.

[*Nat. Journal.*

Extracts from the Report of the Engineers and Naval Officers.

1 Mississippi,
2 Mobile,
3 Apalachicola,
4 Altamaha,
5 Savannah,
6 Santee & Pee Dee,
7 Roanoke,
8 Chesapeake including Jas. River,
9 Potomac,
10 Susquehanna,
11 Delaware Bay and River,
12 Hudson River, and Lake Champlain,
13 Kennebec,
14 Penobscot.

Of these, the Mississippi, Chesapeake Bay, and Hudson, are most immediately important. The country traversed by these water courses affords minor streams, fountains and levels, by the aid of which canals and railed ways may be constructed to facilitate intercourse, and bring, with ease, and small comparative expense, the products of the interior to a ready market, and to furnish those parts with all that may be required from foreign countries. These canals and railed ways may be chiefly included in the following list of connexion. Agreeable to the existing knowledge of the face of the country, Mobile and Tennessee, by Tombigbee and Bear Creek, Mississippi, Ohio, and Missouri, with the Lakes, by the Illinois and Lake Michigan, by the Wabash and Lake Erie, and by the Alleghany and Erie, Apalachicola, and Altamaha, Tennessee, Savannah, Santee and Pedee, by the two last named, and the Holstein, by Frenchbroad, and Tugulo; Roanoke, Chesapeake Bay, and the Ohio, by Albemarle Sound, Pasquotank, James, Tonogany, Potomac, Monongahela, Susquehannah, and Alleghany River, Chesapeake Bay, and Lake Ontario, by the Susquehannah and Gennessee.

The Delaware, the Hudson, St. Lawrence, the Lakes, by Elk and Christiana Rivers, by Crowswick Creeks and Raritan Rivers, the Hudson, Lake Champlain, Sorel.

New-York and Boston harbor, by Long Island Sound, Naragansett Bay, Taunton and Weymouth Rivers; Boston harbor and Connecticut river, by the Merrimac canal, & first named river, St. Lawrence, Kennebeck, and Penobscot, by the Lakes at the sources of the two last named rivers, common to them and the Chaudiere.

The points most liable to attack are the most facile outlets to the Ocean.

Of the Atlantic frontier which extends from Georgia to the District of Maine.

The section which the Commissioners have commenced upon is the Chesapeake Bay. By reference to maps No. 1, A. and No. 2, B. it will be seen, that this arm of the Ocean may be considered forming a part of the maritime frontier of the Union. It may also be considered as the centre of the internal navigation of the Eastern and Western States, and also as the rendezvous and deposite of the maritime means of defence for the coast and for the protection of commerce from Cape Hatteras to the waters of the Hudson.

As a maritime frontier, the Chesapeake presents a developement of coast, from 400 to 500 miles, in the defence of which, three States are particularly interested.

The tributary streams of the States of Virginia and Maryland emptying into that immense bay, expose all their rivers to predatory insult—to real or false alarms, produced by the appearance of a maratime enemy, who can threaten every part without attacking any, and possessing himself of all the anchorage that the bay affords, without defence, may, for a time, paralyze the whole maratime commerce of the coast.

Besides the advantage that the Chesapeake offers to the United States bordering on it, it also seems that, at no distant period, it will be of the greatest importance to the prosperity of the commerce of the Union, in general.

The projected canals to unite that bay with the waters of the Delaware, those uniting the Susquehannah and the tributary streams of Ohio; and lastly, by those nearly completed, uniting Elizabeth river, to Albemarle sound, make the Chesapeake Bay the common centre of the internal navigation of the north, west, and south of the Union.

This navigation may, in a measure, be interrupted in time of war, if that bay is left defenceless, and open to the ravages of a maratime enemy.

The Chesapeake Bay affords an asylum to a fleet destined for the protection of the great open Bay between Cape Hatteras and Cape Cod.

New Port in the North—New-York in the centre—and the Chesapeake bay in the South, are admirably situated for a defence of the open bay.

The Chesapeake Bay, in relation to the Atlantic frontier, produces, as may be said, the transition of defence of the before mentioned open bay to the coast south of Cape Hatteras whereas, New Port establishes the transition of defence between that bay, and the one between Cape Cod and Nova Scotia.

This indicates, that the Atlantic frontier of the Union naturally divides itself into three parts, as it respects naval operations, as follows; South of Cape Hatteras to Cape Cod, and from Cape Cod to New Brunswick; each of these divisions must have its particular system of defence, and their naval and land establishments which are absolutely necessary to them, as well as to the means of transition to unite those systems with one another. The Chesapeake, besides the advantages which have been above assigned to it, is that of furnishing every material for the construction and equipping of fleets.

The live Oak from Georgia and the Carolinas, Yellow Pine from those three States, and Virginia—Tar from the Carolinas and Georgia—Hemp from Kentucky, Iron from Virginia, and lastly, the Chesapeake has the advantage over Northern Anchorage, by possessing harbors at all times, free from ice—and labor here may be performed in open air, more than three fourths of the year.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENT

PROTECTION OF COMMERCE.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, 3d March, 1826.

SIR—In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 23d February, "That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to report if there are a sufficient number of vessels, now in commission, for actual service, to enable him to extend adequate protection to our commerce to the Empire of Brazil, and to the Republic of Buenos Ayres; & in the event of the whole naval force in commission being engaged on other stations, what additional appropriation will be required for this object"—

I have the honor to state, that estimates have been formed, and an appropriation bill passed, for the support in commission of

One Ship of the Line,
Three Frigates of the 1st class,
One Frigate of the 2d class,
Six Sloops of War of the 1st class,
Three Sloops of the 2d class,
Seven Brigs, Schooners, &c.

These vessels were intended to be distributed in the following manner:

In the Mediterranean—North-Carolina 74; Constitution frigate; sloops Erie and Ontario, and schr. Porpoise. These vessels are now there, and it is not believed that any change can be made with safety to the public interests, by withdrawing any part of this force.

In the Pacific—the frigate United States, sloop Peacock, and schr. Dolphin. The Brandywine, now in commission, will be prepared for the purpose, and relieve the frigate United States, so that that vessel will return about the close of the year.—The Peacock must, in like manner, be relieved by another sloop of war, and it was intended to send an additional vessel of that class, making, in all, a frigate, two sloops and a schooner: a force which cannot be diminished with safety to our commercial interests in that ocean.

In the West Indies, we have the frigate Constellation, corvette John Adams, sloop Hornet, brig Spark, & schooners Shark, Grampus, and Fox, to which may be added the Corvette Cyane, intended for that station at the expiration of her present cruize on the coast of the Brazils and Buenos Ayres. The recollections of the two last years admonish us, that any part of this force cannot be withdrawn. It could be sent to no place where our interests are in greater jeopardy. Indeed, the impression is not feeble, that we ought to increase it without delay.

This distribution of the force leaves but a single sloop of war in commission which is not specifically attached to, and employed in, the protection of commerce upon or near some station. Separate service, and objects of a general nature, will certainly employ that one.

It may, therefore, in answer to the resolution, be stated, that there are not a sufficient number of vessels now in commission for actual service, to enable the Department to extend adequate protection to our commerce to the empire of Brazils and to the republic of Buenos Ayres. It is believed that an additional frigate and two sloops of war would be necessary for that object, and an estimate is herewith transmitted of the annual expense of supporting a frigate of the first class, one of the second class, and one sloop of war.

The appropriation which shall be made by Congress will determine the character and number of vessels which will be put in commission for that service.

I am, very respectfully, &c.

SAML. L. SOUTHARD.

The SPEAKER of the House of Representatives.

Farmer's Repository.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

On Preserving Fruit Trees from Frost.

M. Bienenburgh, of Leignitz, in Silesia, has improved on the plan some years since announced, of saving fruit trees from the effects of late frosts. He takes ropes made of straw or hemp, with which he envelopes the trees, the ends of the ropes being put into, and reaching the bottom of a vessel filled with spring water. A single vessel suffices for many trees, by winding the same rope, or many united ropes, around all of them, and placing the two ends in the vessel. The vessel should be four or five yards distant from the trees, taking care that the branches do not touch the ice upon the surface of the water. This singular preservative has been proved in Prussia, Poland, and other places, with success, and is recommended particularly for apricots, which, blossoming early, are more exposed to injury. See *Bibliotheque Physico-Economique*, 1819.

Burnt Clay.

The British Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, awarded, in 1819, their gold medal to the Rev. Edward Cartwright, for his experiments on the efficacy of burnt clay as a manure. The experiments were made with soot, at the rate of 50 bushels the acre, and wood ashes, at the rate of 100 bushels the acre. Burnt clay was used at the rate of 20 cart loads (20 bushels each) to the acre. The whole was applied as top-dressings to a cold, wet, tenacious clay, a soil of all others most likely to be benefited by the mechanical operation of burnt clay.

Much depends on the economy of burning the clay. The reverend experimenter states, that the burning of his cost 11. 6s. 6d. ($5,89,) for 35 loads. A trench is dug (having sufficient fall to take off the water,) 20 feet in length, 3 deep and 3 wide. At the upper end of the trench, and resting on its sides, a brick arch is turned, 9 or 10 feet long, having openings for letting the fire through to the clay. These openings are made by leaving out half a brick at proper intervals. In the front of the arch is a small wall two bricks thick, which has its foundation in the bottom of the trench. This wall, which is two feet wider than the arch, rises about a foot above it, through which there is a mouth to the arch about two feet wide. The whole erection requires about 5 or 600 bricks, and no lime, except for the front wall. The arch will be best laid in loam or puddle of any kind. The lumps of clay are laid hollow upon this arch, the fire is lighted of faggots, and a sod wall made round the kiln, which may extend two feet wider than the arch, and three or four high. As the ignition proceeds, fresh clay is added by degrees, until the heap is between four and five feet high, and is burnt through, when the fire is suffered to go out. See *Rep. of Arts, 2d series, vol. 36.*

It is worthy of remark, that in Great Britain, the clergy take an active part in agricultural improvement, and that they form a large portion of the agricultural writers and experimentalists. They thus render themselves doubly useful to society.

A cure for the dry-rot in Timber,

Has been found in submersing timber in salt water; and the British Commissioners of the Admiralty have directed the submersion of ships, and timbers and planks, after they are prepared for ship-building, both as a cure and preventive of the dry-rot. See *Rep of Arts, before quoted.*

[From the Baltimore Gazette.]

A very short time will, in all probability, develope news of much interest respecting the operations of the combined forces of the republics of South America. All accounts agree, that the Island of Cuba, from its proximity to the republics and the resources which it commands at all seasons to inflict serious injury to the prosperity of the free states, is the meditated point of attack; and that the approaching summer cannot pass without presenting the spectacle of all the assailable points being in possession of the republican arms. The following extract of a letter from Vera Cruz gives some information upon this subject not heretofore published:

"The Contadar (paymaster) of the Frigate Libertad, informed me of a very agreeable piece of news which he learnt on board of his B. M. Corvette Silia, which anchored in our port yesterday.—At his departure from Carthagena, Colombia, an expedition of 12,000 men, commanded by the Captain General Bermudez, was on the point of setting sail for the island of Cuba. I could not miss this opportunity of communicating to you this important news, announced by the commandant of the Corvette to the captain of the Libertad."

This information is in some degree confirmed by a paragraph we copied from the Norfolk Beacon of March 1, which, if true, shows that the heavy armed part of the Colombian squadron is already at sea, and near to the point of its destination. The twelve thousand men to be furnished by Mexico had already concentrated, and were merely awaiting the arrival of transports.

From the National Journal.

19th Congress...1st Session.

MONDAY, March 6.—The Senate did not sit on Saturday. The House of Representatives was engaged, chiefly, in disposing of private bills. The bill authorizing a subscription to stock of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, was postponed, to give time for some information to come from the Department, which is expected in a few days. Mr. *Cook*, of Illinois, laid a resolution on the table, proposing a reference of all the various amendments of the Constitution, now before the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, to a select committee.

TUESDAY, March 7.—In the Senate, yesterday, the following bills were reported by committees: A bill to improve the navigation of the port and harbor of Mobile; a bill for the erection of a Marine Hospital at Charleston, S. C. for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, and a bill concerning the seat of justice in Gallatin county, Illinois. The general appropriation bill, for the support of government, was ordered to be engrossed for its third reading.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. *Stevenson*, of Virginia, in committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, concluded his remarks on the proposition to amend the Constitution, and was succeeded by Mr. *Ingersoll*, of Connecticut, who spoke for about three quarters of an hour, in opposition to the amendment, *in toto*. Among the resolutions offered, was one by Mr. *Cocke*, to inquire into the amount of pay to officers of brevet and lineal rank in the army; by Mr. *Holcombe*, of New-Jersey, directing an inquiry whether marines may not be substituted, in part or altogether, for able seamen, as artillerists in the navy, with advantage to the service; by Mr. *Peter*, of Maryland, on the subject of a survey of a road from the city of Washington to Buffalo, in the State of New-York; by Mr. *Tomlinson*, of Connecticut, as to an extension of the time for which military bounty lands shall be exempted from taxation by the territorial governments. A joint resolution, offered by Mr. *Ward*, of New-York, on the subject of the termination of the session, was read and laid on the table. Mr. *Everett*, of Massachusetts, laid a resolution on the table, calling for information from the President, on the subject of draining the low grounds in the city of Washington, and in relation to the public lands in the city.

WEDNESDAY, March 8.—In the Senate yesterday, the bill making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1826, was passed; and the bill to enable the President of the United States to hold a treaty with the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations of Indians, for the purpose of extinguishing their title to lands within the State of Mississippi, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The bill making appropriation for certain fortifications was called up, and, after some debate on the item of the appropriation of $17,000, for the purchase of land at Throg's Point, N. Y. for the purpose of erecting a fort, on motion of Mr. *Harrison*, the bill was laid on the table, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, a resolution was laid on the table, by Mr. *Moore*, of Alabama, calling on the President for information as to certain practices in the re-sale of relinguished lands, and the propriety of allowing a right of re-purchase, under certain conditions, to the original purchase. Mr. *Kellog*, of New-York, offered a resolution to amend the constitution, by taking away the election of President from the House, and giving the right to voters to vote direct for President and Vice-President, each individual to have a right to vote for two persons, one of whom shall not be an inhabitant of the state. The Committee on the Territories were instructed by a resolution, on motion of Mr. *Conway*, of Arkansas, to make appropriation for compensation to the members of the General Assembly of the Territory of Arkansas, and refunding to the Territory the amount heretofore paid for the same purpose. Mr. *Wood*, of New-York, laid on the table a resolution to require that resolutions authorizing the payment of money for services not previously required by law, should lie one day on the table.

The discussion on the amendments to the constitution was resumed in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; when Mr. *Cambreleng* spoke in reply to Mr. *Storrs*, and in favor of the amendments. Mr. *Storrs* made a brief rejoinder; and was followed by Mr. *Drayton*, who spoke for nearly an hour, in favor of the amendments; but before he had concluded his remarks, the Committee rose.

THURSDAY, March 9.—In the Senate, the bill making appropriation for certain fortifications was ordered to be engrossed for its third reading. The motion to strike out the appropriation of 17,000 dollars for the purchase of land at Throg's Neck, with a view to the erection of a fort at that place, was rejected by a vote of 26 to 12. An ineffectual motion was made to resume the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. *Herrick*, of Maine, laid on the table a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, providing that propositions to amend the Constitution shall not be offered more than once in ten years. He accompanied his resolution with some remarks, in which truth was masked under the visor of humor.—Some discussion took place on the amendments made in the Senate to the General Appropriation Bill, some of which were disagreed to, and returned to the Senate. In Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. *Drayton*, of South Carolina, concluded his remarks, and Mr. *Everett*, of Massachusetts, obtained the floor for to-day.

FRIDAY, March 10.—In the Senate, the bill making appropriation for the support of government for the year 1826, was returned from the House of Representatives, and their amendments were insisted on. On motion by Mr. *Chambers*, the consideration of Executive business was resumed.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. *Whipple*, of New Hampshire, laid on the table a resolution calling on the President of the United States, to communicate information relative to officers of the revolutionary army on half-pay. Mr. *Stewart*, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution calling for a report of the Board of Engineers in 1819, relative to the system of National Defence. On motion of Mr. *Lathrop*, of Massachusetts, a committee was ordered to be appointed on the subject of an adjournment of the present session, and an earlier meeting of the next.

After the routine business of the day was concluded, Mr. *Everett*, of Massachusetts, took the floor, and spoke nearly three hours, in opposition to the resolutions of Mr. M'Duffie. The expectation of the speech of Mr. *Everett* had filled the galleries; and while we can say, on the one hand, that a more flattering and universal attention was never paid to any young member, on his first serious effort, we may be allowed, on the other hand, to observe, that never was attention better compensated than on this occasion. Taken as a whole, the speech was as great an effort of the human mind, as we have witnessed on the floor of Congress; and the effect which it produced appeared to us to be uniform and unequivocal.

SATURDAY, March 11.—In the Senate the business was wholly of an Executive nature.

The business in the House of Representatives yesterday was confined to the amendments to the General Appropriation Bill, as made in the Senate; and to the Bill for the relief of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb in Kentucky. A resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. *Brent*, of La. directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of providing that vessels at sea shall carry lights in the night.

Supreme Court U. States

Saturday, March 4.

The Lessee of the heirs of Isaac & Nicholas Governeur, vs. *Richard H. Robertson*—On certificate of a division in opinion of the Judges of the Circuit Court of the Kentucky District. The opinion of the Court was delivered by Mr. Justice JOHNSON, and it was directed to be certified to the Circuit Court, that judgment be rendered in said Court for the plaintiff.

Allen Armstrong, vs. *Hugh R. Toler*—Error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. The opinion of the Court was delivered by Mr. Chief Justice MARSHALL, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court, with costs and damages, at the rate of six per cent per annum, from the date of the said judgment.

Watson, Plaintiff in error vs. *The State of Missouri, Defendant in error.*—Mr. TALBOT, for the defendant in error, moved to dismiss this and two other cases of a similar kind, on the ground that the record did not present any case of which this Court could entertain jurisdiction; which was opposed by Mr. SHEFFEY

Miller's Heirs vs. *M'Intyre's.*—The argument of this case was continued by Mr. TALBOT for the appellee, and concluded by Mr. SHEFFEY, in reply.

Luther Badger, John Davis, and *Nehemiah Eastman*, Esqs. were admitted as Attorneys and Counsellors of this Court.

Monday, March 6.

The Marianna Flora, &c. appellants, v. *Robert F. Stockton, commander, and the Officers and Crew of the United States' Schooner Alligator*, appellees.—The opinion of the Court was delivered by Mr. *Justice Story*, affirming the decree of the Circuit Court without costs.

Tuesday, March 7.

Piles, plaintiff in error, vs. *Lessee of Bouldin*, defendant in error.—The opinion of the Court was delivered by Mr. *Justice Duvall*, reversing the judgment of the Circuit Court, and awarding a *venire de novo*.

Rigdon, plaintiff in error, vs. *Parker, and others*, defendants in error. Mr. Chief Justice *Marshall* delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the Judgment of the Circuit Court, with costs and damages at the rate of 10 per cent.

Shanks, et el appellants, vs. *Duport and Wife and others*, appellees.—The appeal in this case dismissed on the ground of irregularity.

United States vs. *Tappan and others.* This cause was argued by Mr. *Blake* and Mr. *Attorney General* for the United States, and Mr. *Webster* for the defendant.

Williams, vs. *Bank of United States*, and *Mills*, vs. *Bank of United States.* These cases were opened by Mr. *Wright* for plaintiffs in error.

Wednesday, March 8.

Doe on the demise of William Patterson, vs. *Elisha Weim and others.*—The opinion of the Court was delivered by Mr. Justice *Thompson*, and it was directed to be certified to the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Georgia District, that the patent which the plaintiffs offered in evidence, and as to the admissibility of which the opinions of the said Judges were opposed, was competent testimony to sustain the issue on the part of the plaintiffs.

Craig and others, plaintiffs in error, vs. *the State of Missouri, Davis, plaintiff in error*, vs. *same defendant. Watson, plaintiff in error*, vs. *the same defendant.* The Court ordered the said causes to be docketed, being of opinion that they were regularly before the Court, and that the objections urged on the ground of want of jurisdiction on the motion to dismiss, are such as must be taken on the argument of the cases, and not by mere motion to dismiss.

Williams, plaintiff in error, vs. *Bank of the United States. Mills, plaintiff in error*, vs. *Bank of the United States.*—The argument of these causes was continued by *Mr. Webster*, for the defendant in error, and concluded by *Mr. Wright* in reply.

Elting, plaintiff in error, vs. *the Bank of the United States.*—The argument of this case was opened by *Mr. Taney*, for the plaintiff in error.

Thursday, March 9.

Etting, plaintiff in error, vs. *Bank of United States*—The argument of this case continued by Mr. *Emmet*, for defendant in error.

D. G. Garnsey, Esq. of New-York, was admitted as Attorney and Counseller of this Court.

Friday, March 10.

Martin Walker and Wife, appellants, vs. *Cyrus Griffin's heirs*, appellees.—The opinion of the Court delivered by Mr. Chief Justice *Marshall*, reversing so much of the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Kentucky district, as directs the property devised to the children of Cyrus and John T. Griffin in the will of Francis Peart, to be divided among the said children, *per capita*, and not *per stirpes*, this Court being of opinion that they were entitled to said property by families. In an other respects the said decree is affirmed and the case directed to be remanded for further proceedings.

The United States vs. *William Kelly and others.*—On indictment for an endeavor to make a revolt on board the brig Lancaster, on the high seas.

The United States vs. *Juan Gualberto de Ortega*—On a certificate of division in opinion of the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.—Mr. Justice *Washington* denvered the opinion of the Court.

Old Grant on the demise of Meredith vs. *McKee.*—On motion of Mr. *Wickliffe*, for the defendant in error, suggesting a diminution in the record, a certiorari directed to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Kentucky District, &c.

Etting vs. *Bank of the United States.* The argument of this case was continued by the *Attorney General* for the defendant in error.

Barnes vs. *Williams.*—On certificate of division in opinion of the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of West Tennessee.—This case was argued by Mr. *Wickliffe* for the plaintiff, and Mr. *Jones* for the defendant.

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, Mar. 18, 1826.

We have published on the first page of our paper this week such of the cases decided in the Supreme Court of this State as we deemed interesting to our readers; by which it will be seen that the Judges have confirmed the judgment of the Court below in the case of the State vs. Antonio, for the murder of Mr. Wm. Johnson of Newbern. He was tried in Newbern, found guilty and sentenced to be executed, but took an appeal to the Supreme Court on the ground that he was not allowed a jury of half aliens.

The United States Mail which arrived at Washington City on Tuesday the 28th ult. from the east was discovered to have been robbed of all the packets destined for places south of that. The Post-Master-General has offered a reward of five hundred dollars for the apprehension and conviction of each and every person concerned in the robbery. A man has been arrested in New-York calling his name Wm. Nicholls, and a part of the lost money found in his possession.

Some time during last week, eight hogs, the property of a Mr. Williams of Camden County, were killed by lightning. The lightning struck the top of a tree and descended nearly to the ground, where it was attracted by a stump which stood near, between which and the tree the hogs were lying.

Commodore PORTER, will embark at New-York, for Mexico, in a few days. He takes with him two sons and he is also accompanied by EDMUND LAW, Esq. of Washington City.

The Mexican Government has prohibited foreign vessels from being engaged in the coasting trade of that country.

Late intelligence from Hayti represents every thing tranquil. There were seventeen sail of French ships in the harbor of Port-au-Prince. A public dinner had been lately given to the Consul of France, and other Frenchmen.—The latter were "hail fellows well met" with the natives; drinking together in the shops; and walking arm in arm along the street.

Last week a successful attempt was made in New-York to take up the steam boat Governor Wolcot, on the Ways of the Dry Dock Company. It was effected by the power of a single horse, in one hour and thirty-eight minutes. It is understood that in a few days a vessel of five hundred tons burthen will be taken up.

In the New-York House of Assembly, on Thursday last, a petition was presented from *Joseph B. Varnum, C. C. Cambreleng*, and others, for the incorporation of the United States American Company, for mining purposes in South America, with a capital of one million of dollars.

We understand (says the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser) the new Treaty with Central America, has been ratified by the Senate, and that a Special messenger has arrived in this city with a copy on his way to that country.

Last Tuesday an unruly horse broke loose in Essex street, and in full career ran against a watch maker's bow window, at which many watches were hanging, and smashed it. This was literally *running against Time.*—[*Salem Gazette.*

There is a man in England, who it is said has worn the same pair of leather breeches every day for sixty-five years! If every body wore leather breeches, what would the tailors, and manufacturers do?

The editor of the National Gazette has received papers of the Mexican Capital down to the 29th January, and the Alvarado *Mercurio* to the 9th ult.

It is suggested in them that the Colombian Government could not have invited the British Cabinet to send an agency to the Congress of Panama; a circumstance which had been stated in the Paris Ministerial journals. The tone of the Mexican writers on the subject is strong.—They assert that Great Britain has nothing to do with the objects of the Congress; deny that Colombia has any right to take the lead, or act without the concurrence of the other States; and hold this language besides:

"If Colombia has involved herself in this invitation with as much readiness or facility as she has concluded her treaties with great Britain, it will not be long before she repents of having committed the administration of her affairs to men who are not on their guard against the consequence of precipitation. Excessive gratitude may conduct Colombia to the same slavery from which she has emancipated herself by efforts so heroic."

But the article most worthy of notice is the following contained in the *Aguila Mexicana*:

"It is said very generally, that the Senate has agreed to authorize the Executive government of the Union to join with the Republic of Colombia in assisting the inhabitants of *Cuba* to achieve their independence. This measure does honor to the Senate, and is sufficient of itself to stir the fire of liberty which is cherished in the bosoms of the inhabitants of Cuba, and to strike their oppressors with terror. It appeared to be full time for the Congress of Mexico to give such authority to the Executive, as would enable it to frustrate in the most prudent and sensible manner, those schemes of aggression which may be formed against America by her odious enemies, and of which the Island of Cuba will be the fulcrum. Four thousand men have just arrived at the Island, and more troops may successively arrive, to the point of exciting disquietude in our continent. This affair of Cuba is one of the most delicate which we have to handle in the present state of the political regeneration of America. It is of such a nature, in our opinion, that it admits of no compromise. The Spaniards must either evacuate the Island, or war must be interminable. The chosen people of the Lord cannot live in peace while the soldiers of Nebuchadnezzar are encamped at the gates of the Holy City. Such is Havana with regard to the new States of America, especially Mexico.

"If the consent of the Senate above mentioned, be true, as we are assured and believe, the question will of course come before the House of Representatives, where it cannot fail to happen that an immense majority will concur in what is a necessary policy of precaution."

A French commissioner was expected daily in Mexico from Havana.

Tonnage.—The annual account of the tonnage of the United States is published. The following abstract may, perhaps, now suffice, as the tables, at length, have been frequently published.

	Tons. 95th
Registered tonnage,	710,453 21
Enrolled,	670,481 84
Licensed,	62,609 80
Total, 31st Dec. 1824,	1,443,544 90

There were built, during the year 1824, registered vessels of the burthen of 54,492 tons. and vessels enrolled of the burthen of 86,446 tons. Of the whole registered tonnage, 40,479 tons were sold to foreigners, lost at sea or condemned; and the enrolled was subject to a reduction of 84,44 tons on these accounts; so that the real increase of tonnage in the year was 88,053 tons!

The amount employed in the whale fishery is 33,165 tons—in the cod fishery 77,446. The amount of tons registered, enrolled or licensed, at the principal districts, was as follows:

In Maine—at Frenchman's Bay, 10,103, Penobscot, 17,840, Waldoborough, 21,687, Wiscasset, 11,192, Bath, 24,861, Portland, 41,287.—New Hampshire—Portsmouth, 23,-120. Massachusetts—Newburyport, 20,614, Salem, 38,881, Marblehead, 11,236, Boston, 148,672, Plymouth, 20,533, New Bedford, 85,490, Barnstable, 19,955, Nantucket, 28,118. Rhode Island—Providence, 20,538, Newport, 10,419. Connecticut—Middletown, 16,951, New London, 11,272, New Haven, 11,343. New-York—New-York, 281,148. New-Jersey—Perth-Amboy, 11,874, Bridgetown, 15,752 Pennsylvania—Philadelphia, 90,977. Delaware—Wilmington, 10,977. Maryland—Baltimore, 84,905, Oxford, 16,925, Vienna 22,585. District of Columbia—Alexandria, 13,666. Virginia—Norfolk, 20,183, Tappahannock, 15,586.—South Carolina—Charleston, 28,046, Louisiana—N. Orleans, 28,765. All else under 10,000 tons.—*Niles.*

THE COLOMBIAN NAVY.

A passenger lately arrived from Carthagena, informs, that the Colombian navy has experienced a considerable augmentation. When he left there, the port was crowded with numerous sail of first and smaller rate vessels, the majority of them had their full compliment of crews on board. Two 64 gun frigates were daily expected, and are intended to complete the squadron destined to operate in the Atlantic.

A nautical academy on the most extensive scale had been established in that city, and already begins to send forth effective and intelligent officers for the sea service. The Colombian government is constantly occupied in augmenting, strengthening, and placing its infant navy on an imposing war footing. The republic has thrown open her ports to foreign seamen, desirous of entering her fleets; and whether they have served on board ships of war or merchantmen; their reception will be alike friendly and attended with the utmost consideration.

It is true, that the pay which the officers actually receive has not been increased; but there is every reason to believe, that the present administration is about to adopt measures not only for an augmentation of the pay, but likewise for the more respectable and permanent organization of the navy in general, and, in a word, such as becomes the dignity of an independent nation.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Sunday evening last, by Leml. C. Moore, esq. Mr. FELIX GEFFROY, of Newport, R. I. to Miss SARAH KING, daughter of Capt. Wm. King, dec. formerly of this place.

DIED,

It is with sincere regret that we are called upon to record under our obituary head the name of Mrs. MARY GREGORY, consort of Gen. Wm. Gregory of this town, who departed this life last night, after suffering several weeks under a severe and obstinate disease. She has left to lament their irreparable loss, a tender husband, and a truly amiable and affectionate daughter, who she had reared and educated under her own care with as great tenderness and tenacity as the apple of her eye, and to whom she was attached by the strongest cords of maternal affection—besides a large circle of other relatives and friends. Mrs. G. was an intelligent and accomplished lady, and highly esteemed for the suavity and urbanity of her manners and truly exemplary character; by her death the society of this place is bereft of one of its brightest ornaments She was for many years a worthy member of the Episcopal Church, and has been called by her God, from the transitory pilgrimage of this world of woe, to enjoy the rewards of a well spent life in the mansions of a glorious and ever blessed eternity.

In Tyrrell county, on the 12th inst. JOHN THOROWGOOD, Esq. aged 40 years. He has left a wife and two children.

In Westford, Mass. widow BETTY FLETCHER, aged 95. She lived to say, arise daughter, go to thy daughter, for thy daughter's daughter hath a daughter. She had thirteen children, one hundred and fourteen grand and great grand children. Over eighty of her connexions followed as mourners to the grave. She retained her sight and memory till her death, was beloved and respected by all who knew her, and left a character worthy of all to imitate.

In Gloucester, suddenly, Capt. William Dashfield, of Portsmouth, and master of the sloop Boston, aged 38. Capt D. was probably the largest man in the United States. He weighed about a month since, 444 pounds. His coffin was made of plank, and measured, across the breast, 3, feet 6 inches, and in depth, 3 feet, and was 7 feet in length. The hearses in Gloucester were not large enough to admit the coffin, and his remains were carried to the grave in a cart. It required ten men to perform the labors of interment.—[*Portsmouth pa.*

State of the Atmosphere for the week past.

	8A. M.	12 NOON.	4 P. M.
Saturday,	60	62	64
Monday,	55	66	70
Tuesday,	46	46	47
Wednesday,	40	53	53
Thursday,	54	64	66
Friday,	47	50	52

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.
MARCH 18, 1826.

ARRIVED.

11th, Schr. Sally, Hathaway, from Charleston, in ballast.

11th, Schr. Philinda, Hawes, from Gaudaloupe, with molasses to A. Fobes, jun.

The following is a list of vessels left at Point Petre, Gaudeloupe, by Capt. H. 17th Feb.—Brigs Cuba, White, of and for New Haven, loading; Catharine, Hood, of and for New Haven, discharging; schrs. Adventurer, Vinal, of Boston, for this port in 15 days; Experiment, Tripp, of and for this port, uncertain; Spring Bird, Tucker, of and for Marblehead in 25 days, loading; Rebecca, Cobb, of and for Portland, in 10 days, loading.

" Schr. Mary, Stoddard, from Wilmington, N. C. with salt to M. Cluff.

At Edenton, schr. Widow's Son, Morris, 7 days from Point-Petre, Gaudaloupe, with molasses to H. Riddick.

CLEARED.

4th, Schr. Syren, Summers for Barbadoes and a market, with shingles by Wm. & H. Moore

14th, Schr. Little Charles, Wroten, for St. Barts, with shingles by A. Williams.

15th, Schr. Franklin, Earl, for W. Indies, with staves and shingles by W. Messinger.

17th, Schr. Sally, Hathaway, for W. Indies, with staves by H. N. Williams.

17th, Schr Mechanic, Homer, for Charleston, with corn by Wright & Williams.

To-day Schr. Philinda, Hawes, for Barbadoes and a market, with staves and shingles by A. Fobes, jun.

DEPARTED.

11th, Schr. Premium, Gage, for Plymouth, N. C.

AUCTION SALE.

The Subscriber intending to leave the State, will, on Saturday the 8th of April next, if not disposed of at private sale previous to that time, sell at public auction, all his household and kitchen Furniture, the balance of his stock in trade and fixtures, a Gig and Harness nearly new, &c. &c. He will also on that day rent for the balance of the year the House and lot where he now resides, with an excellent garden in a flourishing condition, having been planted with vegetables of every description adapted to the season. Also the Store which is now occupied by him at the corner adjoining Mr. H. N. Williams, well known as an excellent stand for business. Terms made known on the day of sale.

A. L. Cocke

Elizabeth-City, March 18.

RECEIVED

Per Schr. Philinda from Gaudaloupe and for sale by the Subscriber

35 puncheons of good retailing Molasses.

A. FOBES, Jun.

March 18.

SALT and POTATOES

3000 bushels heavy Turks Island SALT,

AND

150 bushels POTATOES.

For sale by

Mathew Cluff.

March 18.

JOB-PRINTING

OF all kinds, neatly executed at this *OFFICE.*

POETRY.

SELECTED.

THE GRAVE!

"How sweet to sleep where all is peace;
Where sorrow cannot reach the breast,
Where all life's idle throbbings cease,
And pain is lull'd to rest;—
Escaped o'er fortune's troubled wave,
To anchor in the silent grave!

That quiet land where, peril past,
The weary win a long repose,
The bruised spirit finds, at last,
A balm for all its woes,
And lowly grief and lordly pride
Lie down, like brothers, side by side!

The breath of slander cannot come
To break the calmn that lingers there;
There is no dreaming in the tomb,
Nor waking to despair;
Unkindness cannot wound us more,
And all earth's bitterness is o'er.

There the maiden waits till her lover come—
They never more shall part;—
And the stricken deer has gained her home,
With the arrow in her heart;
And passion's pulse lies hushed and still,
Beyond the reach of the tempter's skill.

The mother—she is gone to sleep,
With her babe upon her breast,—
She has no weary watch to keep
Over her infant's rest;
His slumbers on her bosom fair
Shall never more be broken—*there!*

For me—for me, whom all have left,
—The lovely, and the dearly loved,—
From whom the touch of time hath reft
The hearts that time had proved,
Whose guerdon was—and is—despair,
For all I bore—and all I bear;

Why should I linger idly on,
Amid the selfish and the cold,
A dreamer—when such dreams are gone
As those I nursed of old!
Why should the dead tree mock the spring,
A blighted and a withered thing!

How blest—how blest that home to gain,
And slumber in that soothing sleep,
From which we never rise to pain,
Nor ever wake to weep!
To win my way from the tempest's roar,
And lay me down on the golden shore!

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

By James Montgomery, Esq.

Q. Flowers, wherefore do ye bloom?
A. We strew thy pathway to the tomb.

Q. Stars, wherefore do ye rise?
A. To light thy spirit to the skies.

Q. Fair moon, why dost thou wane?
A. That I may wax again.

Q. O sun, what makes thy beams so bright?
A. The Word that said—'Let there be light.'

Q. Time, whither dost thou flee?
A. I travel to eternity.

Q. Eternity, what art thou, say?
A. I was, am, will be ever more, *to-day.*

Q. Nature, whence sprang thy glorious frame?
A. My Maker called me, and I came.

Q. Wind, whence and whither do ye blow?
A. Thou must be "born again," to know.

Q. Ocean, what rules thy swell and fall!
A. The might of Him that ruleth all.

Q. Planets, what guides you in your course?
A. Unseen, unfelt, unfailing force.

Q. O life, what is thy breath?
A. A vapour, vanishing in death.

Q. O death, where ends thy strife?
A. In everlasting life.

Q. O grave, where is thy victory?
A. Ash HIM who rose again from me.

Nearly two centuries elapsed from the discovery of the coast of Carolina before any permanent settlement was effected. The germ of the population of South-Carolina was first planted at or near Port Royal, in 1670, by a few emigrants from England, under the direction of William Sayle, the first governor of the province. Dissatisfied with the situation, they removed, in 1671, to the western bank of Ashley river, and there laid the foundation of Old Charleston. The site was injudiciously chosen, for it could not be approached by vessels of large burden, and it was in consequence abandoned. A second removal took place in 1680, to Oyster Point, a spot at the confluence of the rivers Ashley and Cooper, where the foundation of the present city of Charleston was laid, and in one year thirty houses were built.

From the Democratic Press.

From Washington we learn that the PANAMA MISSION occupies a large portion of the attention and time of the Senate. The rumor which we mentioned some days ago, that the Senate would debate this question with *open* doors, is believed to have been well founded, and that a resolution was adopted and a committee appointed to wait on the President and ascertain whether it would be agreeable to him, that such a course should be pursued by the Senate. It is understood that the Committee were politely received by the President, who stated that the duties imposed by the Constitution on the Chief Magistrate had been performed—that the duties which devolved on the Senate, he did not doubt would be faithfully discharged, but that it would ill become him to interfere, or give any opinion, as to the manner in which that body should transact the public business.

When the answer of the President was communicated to the Senate, some of the Senators affected to take offence, and a resolution disapproving of the President's conduct, was offered. The discussion on this resolution occupied considerable time! it was then withdrawn. We fear the conduct of the Senate on this question will lessen the standing of that distinguished body.

A Good Device.—A book is said to have just appeared in London, without title page, designation, or printer's name, consisting entirely of a list of men notorious about town for running in debt and not paying; or, as the phrase among them is, not caring *who suffers.* The first number contains 4,000 of such names, 'greatly to the annoyance of many, who may perhaps be thus shamed into honesty.' It is threatened to be continued periodically.

PRICES CURRENT.

Elizabeth-City, March 18, 1826.

Bacon—7 a 8 cents per pound.
Butter—20 cents per pound.
Brandy Cogniac—$1 50.
Do. Apple—60 cents.
Rum—West-India, 80 a 100
Do. New-England, 42 a 45.
Gin—Country, 45.
Do. Holland, $1 a 1 12½.
Gunpowder—per keg $7.
Whiskey—35 a 38 cts.
Corn—per bushel 65 a 70 cents.
Wheat—60 a 62½ cts.—none.
Chocolate—per pound, 18 a 20 cts.
Candles—Sperm, 42 cts.
Do. mould, 14 a 16 cts.
Do. dipt, 10 a 12½
Cheese—8 a 9 cts. per pound.
Coffee—20 cts.
Flour—new per bbl. $6 50 a 7.
Lard—per pound, 8 a 10 cts.
Meal—per bushel, 75 cts.
Molasses—per gallon, 32 cts.
Pork—fresh, none.
Sugar—per cwt. $10 a 11.
Salt—Liverpool, 45 cts.
Do. Turks-Isl. 55 cts.
Shingles—Building, $2 50
Do. Sale, $1 50.
W. O. Hhd. Staves—$18 a 20.
R. O.—do. do. $10.
Bbl. Staves—$6 a 7
Oil—Linseed, $1.
Oil—Sperm, 75 cts.
Oil—Fish, 40 a 45.
Rice—pr. 100 lbs. $3½ a 4.
Tobacco—plug, 15 a 16.

LAND FOR SALE.

Agreeably to an order of Court passed at March Term 1826, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Pasquotank county, will be sold on the 20th of April next, on a credit of six months, at the late residence of *William C. George*, deceased, the Plantation whereon he resided, containing 300 acres in a good state of cultivation. The purchaser giving bond with approved security.

Geo. W. Boyd, *Guardian.*

March 11. *Tf*

FOR SALE—About 1228 bushels Turks Island SALT.

H. N. WILLIAMS.

March 11.

Blanks for sale at this office.

JUST RECEIVED

and intends keeping constantly on hand, an assortment of

Fresh Garden Seeds.

Among which are—

Salmon Radish,
Early short top scarlet do.
Early sugar loaf Cabbage,
Early York do.
Battersea do.
Drumhead do.
Brown Dutch Lettuce,
Ice do!
Curled Cress,
Curled Parsley,
White solid Celery,
Blood Beets,
Orange Carrots,
Parsnips,
Early Peas, &c. &c.

Wm. D. GORDAN, *Agent.*

Elizabeth-City, Feb. 18.

County House Tavern.

The Subscriber having leased the County House Tavern at Camden Court-House, for a term of eight years, has recently built an addition to it 28 by 16 feet, and made five bed rooms above stairs, informs the public that it is now open for the reception of company. Every exertion will be made by him to accommodate those who may favor him with their custom.

He has a sufficiency of good stables and ostlers.

Mal. W. Boushall.

Camden C. House, Jan. 28. *6M*

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale by the subscriber
50 boxes of smoked herrings,
16 barrels of Mackerel,
6 do. pickled Fish,
20 quintals of dried Fish.

A. FOBES, Jun'r.

Elizabeth-City, Jan. 21.

W. B. MICKS

Having taken the store formerly occupied by Saml. Jackson, at the corner opposite Mathew Cluff's and the Eagle Tavern, offers a general assortment of GROCERIES called for in this market.

He has also fitted up the adjoining room as a Drug Store, & offers for sale a general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, for cash or produce in advance.

Elizabeth-City, Feb. 25. *Tf*

RECEIVED

Per Schr. Jane Maria from Rum Key, and Schr. Eliza from Port-au-Prince and for sale by the Subscriber.

1800 lbs. Coffee,
1500 bushels coarse Salt.

ALPHEUS FOBES, Jun.

Elizabeth City, Feb. 25.

State of North-Carolina.

Thomas Gordan } Camden county Court
vs. } February Term,
Isaac L. Wilroy. } 1826.

Original Attachment,

"*Levied on the Lands of Isaac L. Wilroy, &c.*"

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Isaac L. Wilroy the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, *It is therefore ordered*, that the said Isaac L. Wilroy have notice in the Elizabeth-City Star that unless he appear at the next Term of the said Court to be held for the County of Camden, at the Court House in Camden on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, and plead to said attachment final judgment will be entered up against him.

Teste,

M. S. Lewis, Clk.

February 25. *Nt*

Elizabeth-City Academy.

The exercises of this Institution will commence on Monday next, the 6th of March under the superintendance of Mr. Philip B. Wiley.

Terms of Tuition as follows:

For Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, $3 pr quar.
For Reading Writing Arithmetic English Grammar and Geography, $5 pr do.
Languages - - - $7 50 pr do.

Payable in advance. For entrance apply to the subscriber.

By order

Benj. Sutton, *Sec'ry.*

Elizabeth City, March 4. *Tf*

Bills of Lading and Shipping Articles for sale at this Office.

Land for Sale.

The Subscriber offers for Sale,

THE PLANTATION

whereon he now lives, situated in the County of Perquimons, on the S. W. side of Little River, 4 miles from its mouth, containing about 300 Acres, 180 of which is cleared and in a fine state of cultivation. It has on it a Dwelling House 30 feet long and 32 wide, well finished, a good Barn and other Out Houses.

Also—

A Store House, with a Ware and Smoke-House, about half a mile from the Dwelling. The stand for a Store is thought to be as good as any country stand in the District. A farther description of the property is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that no person will purchase without viewing the premises. For terms apply to the subscriber at his residence.

William Reed.

January 28. *Tf.*

☞ The editor of the Elizabeth-City Star will publish this till forbid, and forward his account to me for payment. W. R.

JUST RECEIVED

10 bbls Rum,
10 do. Whiskey,
5 bbls. Old Apple Brandy,
20 do. superfine Flour,
70 do. Potatoes,
Cheese, Butter,
Nails, Tobacco,
Powder, Shot,
Pepper, Soap. Candles, and
10 doz. Wool Hats,

For sale by

Mathew Cluff.

Elizabeth-City, Jan. 21. *Tf*

UNITED STATES

Fire Insurance Company of New York.

The Subscriber has been appointed Agent for this Company, and will insure any and every description of property against loss or damage by Fire; the necessity of such security must be apparent to all persons in this country who will reflect for a moment on the materials of which our building are constructed: The premium will be as low as it ought to be: and in all cases, will be apportioned to the risk. All losses will be paid promptly and without deduction, when there is no suspicion of fraud.—The premium must be paid before the risk commences. A description and survey of the Property must always accompany the proposition.

J. R. Creecy.

Edenton, Nov. 22,—*D3.*

☞ The E. City Star, and Murfreesboro' Intelligencer, will insert this 4 months, and forward their accounts for payment.

THE SUBSCRIBER

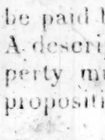
Has just received per schrs. Liberty from New Bedford, Chrysanthum from Charleston and Sally Davis from Boston, the following articles, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

20 casks Nails, from 4 to 40d.
5000 lbs. round Iron,
10 barrels Beef,
7 do. Mackerel.
10 bags Coffee,
3 hhds. and 10 bbls. Gin,
9000 lbs. Cheese,
2 chests Tea,
1000 lbs. Codfish,
6 kegs Tobacco,
4 doz. hair Sieves,
2 firkins Goshen Butter,
4 casks Powder,
40 casks Thomastown Stone Lime,
200 bushels T. Island and 400 do. American } SALT,
8 hhds. N. Orleans Molasses.

A. Fobes, jun.

February 4.

FARMER'S HOTEL.



The Subscriber takes this method to inform his friends, customers and the public generally, that he feels grateful for the encouragement he has received—and that he has leased the Tavern formerly occupied by Mr. Asa Rogerson, where he will be glad to accommodate all those who may favor him with their custom.

James S. Relfe.

NOTICE.

The subscriber at March Term, 1826, of Pasquotank county Court, obtained letters of Administration de bonis non with the Will annexed, on the Estate of William T. Muse deceased. All persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, as no indulgence can be given, and those having claims against the same, will produce them authenticated agreeable to law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

Elizabeth-City, March 11. *Bt*

John C. Ehringhaus,

Adm'r de bonis non with the Will annexed.

NOTICE.

On Tuesday the 28th instant, will be sold on the premises, pursuant to an order of Court, that valuable

Tract of Land,

formerly the property of James S. Relfe, lying on Pasquotank River; belonging to the heirs of James L. Whedbee, deceased. Six months credit will be allowed, by the purchasers giving their Note with approved security to the

Guardian.

March 11. *Tf*

JUST RECEIVED

Per Schr. Collector.

1800 bush. Turks Island Salt.
And on hand a few Hhds. superior new crop Molasses—

For sale by

Barney Tisdale.

Elizabeth-City, March 4. *Bt*

PROPOSALS

For publishing, in the town of Wilmington, N. C. a WEEKLY PAPER,

TO BE ENTITLED.

Wilmington Herald.

BY THOMAS LORING,

[FOR THE PROPRIETORS.]

Custom requires that whenever a new publication is proposed for the patronage of the public, its political character should be made known.—A few words will suffice in this regard—the *Herald* will be published for the public and not for a party. The various interests and tastes of the community we will endeavor to consult as far as they shall come within the pale of propriety and morality.

Political matter will by no means be excluded; on the contrary, communications of this character are earnestly solicited, as tending to expound the affairs of our beloved country, and enlighten the public mind; that part at least that will listen to the voice of the emancipating genius of letters.

Although in canvassing the abilities and character of men proposed for public situations, that freedom of speech, which is the pride and glory of the American people and their press, must necessarily be used, yet in no case will the sacredness of private feeling be intentionally violated, and as the *Herald* is independent of individual influence, the public may be assured that this promise will be performed with the most scrupulous exactness.

It will not be necessary to discuss the propriety of this intended publication in a prospectus. The public voice must finally decide whether the undertaking be proper or not, but we trust that all will be convinced that every addition to the catalogue of literary or political magazines, is an evidence of our approach toward perfection in those sciences, as well as of the advancement of general refinement.

Our mercantile friends will receive such information adapted to their profession, as we shall be enabled to obtain; and they are respectfully invited to furnish this paper with intelligence interesting to commerce.

Handsome materials have been procured, and the paper will be put to press in a few weeks, at farthest.

TERMS.

The *Herald* will be printed on a super-royal sheet, at *Three Dollars* per annum payable in advance, or on the receipt of the first number.

Subscribers in town will have their papers delivered to them by a Carrier, and those at a distance by mail, or such conveyance as they shall direct.